

## THE DALLAS EXPRESS.



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## THE DALLAS EXPRESS

has never hoisted the white  
feather, neither has it been  
disgraced by the yellow  
streak. It is not afflicted  
with the flannel mouth. It  
is a plain, every day, sen-  
sible, conservative news-  
paper, which tries to tell  
the passing breeze;  
flies no doubtful flag; it  
professes a patriotism as  
broad as our country. Its  
love of even handed justice  
covers all the territory oc-  
cupied by the human race.  
This is pretty high ground,  
but we live on it and are  
prospering. Boys of the  
press come up and stand  
with us. This ground is  
holy.

W. E. KING.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1920.

## A WONDERFUL PHILOSOPHY.

The following bit of philosophy  
whose author is a Boston pastor ap-  
peals to us highly worth adoption  
and cultivation. If our neighbors and  
we ourselves should really practice  
it what a wonderful world it would  
be. Says the pastor:  
"The greatest thing we can do,"  
and the only thing that counts in  
the cause of human progress, is to  
approach life with all the trust and  
honesty and courage we can muster,  
and do our work, whatever it may  
be, as faithfully as we can, and bear  
our burdens as bravely as we can  
and follow our path of conscience  
and rectitude as truly as we can, and  
live our days as serenely as we can,  
and treat our fellow man as fairly  
as we can, and get out of the dis-  
cipline of life a little firmer trust,  
a little cleaner honesty, a little braver  
courage. To go forward ourselves,  
in our own hope and strength and  
prayer and happiness and spiritual  
richness, is to render the greatest  
possible service to the cause of hu-  
man progress."

We sincerely hope that Col. Henry  
Lincoln Johnson knows approximately at  
least, his real influence in National  
circles. He proposes to remain a  
Washington until after the passage  
of a law against lynching. We be-  
lieve such a task to be highly laud-  
able. Such law is now necessary to  
our miserable living in this country  
than is anything else now. And in  
this connection it would not be amiss  
to say that since his visit to Georgia,  
and his speech there we believe him  
more than ever.

Under caption "A Parson of Pro-  
gress," T. J. Calloway in this month's  
issue of the "Crisis" magazine tells  
the story of the financial progress of  
the Negroes of Washington, D. C. He  
estimates the value of their combined  
holdings at \$2,000,000, and says that  
the exercise of the spirit of co-opera-  
tion is responsible for it. Truly  
this is a new day. It is to be hoped  
that soon numerous cities, rather  
than a few, may be able to point with  
pride to their achievement made pos-  
sible by co-operation.

Professor Jastrow in a series of  
lectures last week claimed that prohi-  
bition was to blame for the crime  
wave which is now sweeping America.  
The professor may know a great deal  
about psychology, but he is "plum"  
ignorant about the effect of booze on  
human brains.

The opening of the Bishop's Council  
next week will give every member of  
our group in Dallas an opportunity  
to show the "stuff of which Dallas  
people are made. Let us not be  
found wanting in any regard.

From the number of recent lynch-  
ings it is business it would seem  
that a certain class of American in-  
habitants are not satisfied with last  
year's accomplishments.

It might be well to call the atten-  
tion of our people to the fact that  
Hercule Poirot has other questions  
facing him than our own.

## THE TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

In speaking of the policy as adopted by the Thirtieth Tuskegee Conference, a periodical in Oklahoma, speaks as follows:  
The thirtieth annual Tuskegee Negro conference, now in session at Tuskegee, Ala., is considering the question of retaining Negroes on the farms. A declaration of policy has been adopted, making certain recommendations. Among these are the following: a suggestion to planters and landlords to provide more favorable renting conditions for tenants and encourage them to maintain gardens, cows, hogs and poultry; "to keep tenants contented and satisfied, that living conditions be improved, better dwellings be furnished, better schools be provided with longer school terms and better teachers." The conference also appeals for impartial justice, and asks that when Negroes commit crimes they be "punished by the courts and not by mobs." It also expresses the view that "it is largely the lack of protection under the law that is driving many Negroes out of the rural districts."

All southern communities can very well afford to give considerable thought to this problem and to the suggestions made by the Tuskegee Conference.

Certainly the Negroes are entitled to the impartial justice for which the conference appeals. Better schools, more favorable living conditions and additional inducements in regard to conditions of tenantry would no doubt aid in keeping Negroes on the farms. It is a question, however, as to how far the farm-ers can afford to go along the line of expenditures and still make a reasonable profit.

In such a program as that outlined by the conference he seems to see a solution for the increasing Negro population of cities.

Ordinary reasoning will easily establish the truth of this editor's contention. A casual survey of the living conditions and number of Negroes in rural districts where they enjoy the things of which the Tuskegee Conference spoke, will establish the fact that they do not readily gravitate to the city.

What the South needs is an adherence to such a program as outlined by the Tuskegee Conference. It is necessary that leaders of thought everywhere apply themselves to a propagation of this idea.

We need an interracial program which shall not be abandoned at the first hint of disruption.

Southern papers who would do their share in the develop-ment of the South must advocate unceasingly this Tuskegee pro-gram.

## MAKING THE PEANUT POPULAR.

More than 100 varieties of products from peanuts, ranging from the purest of milks for the sick room mothers and infants, to ink useful for writing and sketching have been discovered by George W. Carver, Negro professor of Tuskegee Institute. He showed them to the Ways and Means Committee and delivered a discourse on them that was greeted with applause from the members and spectators—the first demonstration of the sort that the tariff hearings have known.

His discoveries exhibited include ten kinds of milk, five kinds of punches, cherry, lemon, orange, blackberry and plum; salted peanuts; two grades of flour; two grades of meal; five breakfast foods; new flavorings for ice cream cakes ginger-bread, cookies and various confections; chocolate coated peanuts; peanut candy bars; crystallized peanuts; three relishes; nine wood stains ranging from malachite green to fumed oak; black ink; face powder and face cream; Worcester sauce; four different kinds of stock foods made from the vine; ground hay with Chinaberry added as a tonic, and various kinds of oils.

There can be no doubt but that such scientific discoveries will place Prof. Carver among the leading scientists of America. The fact that he is a member of our group is especially pleasant since it may be truthfully said that he is without an equal in that particular line.

It seems to us that there is a lesson to be derived from Prof. Carver's success which cannot be gained.

The success of Professor Carver is due to the fact he specialized. He chose chemistry as his profession and stuck to it and now he cannot complain at the quality of his success.

This is the age of specialists. Parents who contemplate giving their sons and daughters extensive training must encourage them to make a definite choice of a life's work and then pursue that line of endeavor to the extent of their ability.

Men and women who have benefited humanity most have been those who have worked with a definite end in view. In no other can lasting good be accomplished.

If our new Governor lives consistently up to his program of law and order for Texas he will distinguish himself and his state in quarters where Texas' law abiding propensities are considered as almost totally negligible. Does he really believe as he says that:

"The law is the stabilizing influence which holds society together. It is the foundation of every civilization. To uphold it is the first duty of a government. The law of the land should be revered and cherished as sacred at all times. The progress of the State and the safety of her people depend on its rigid enforcement. If the State is to be respected, her laws must be obeyed. Disregard for the law undermines the very foundation of organized society. When a Government ceases to enforce her laws it ceases to be a government and becomes a mob. There is sweeping over Texas, as never before in her history, a wave of crime. Murder, theft, robbery and holdups are hourly occurrences that fill the daily press. The spirit of lawlessness has become alarming. Our loose method of dealing with violators of the law is in a large degree responsible for the condition that today confronts us. A lax enforcement of law begets a disregard for law. A disrespect for law makes crime pay. Criminals fill the land with terror and make unsafe both life and property. To the end that we may have throughout the State a proper respect for the law, and in order that its mandates may be obeyed, I most earnestly recommend for your consideration the following:

It is to be hoped so. Texas has an unenviable criminal record and we believe that only by a rigid application to such principles as noted here can it take its place among law abiding states in America.

At the closing of the recent Emancipation celebration of the Negroes of South Carolina, they adopted resolutions commending Gov. Bickett for his endorsement and upholding of the laws. It is praise justly deserved. Gov. Bickett more than other Southern Governors has discouraged mob violence in South Carolina. It is regrettable that governors of his stamp are the exception rather than the rule.

Liberia is being offered to Negroes for development by Garvey and Brazil is being advocated by Rhambo. Where shall we go? Or shall we go?

The pictures of twelve of the thirteen newly elected Negro representatives as made public by the Crisis are indeed good to look upon.

The man who doesn't practice simply calls undue attention to his short-comings by his preaching.

The best that a man can do is none too good and it takes all of his energy in the doing.

An uninformed man cannot be progressive. Keep abreast of the times by reading.

Failure is the result of poor management rather than of bad luck.

## THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

## THE DAMPHOOL CLUB.

Three rousing cheers for the Damphool Club  
That blundering, thundering crowd;  
Who advertise their ignorance,  
With methods rude and loud!

Some will board a trolley car,  
A-shuffling scuffling in;  
With swaggering walk and boisterous talk  
And a giggle or a sickening grin.

Straightway they air their business well  
And, from the start, 'tis clear;  
That everything they have to tell  
Is for the public's ear.

A Hip hooray! for the Damphool Club  
That muleish, foolish pack;  
Who make the burden heavier,  
That's on the Negro's back.

For everything these "numskulls" do;  
The entire race is blamed,  
That's why it's up to me and you,  
To make these phools ashamed!

ANDREA RAZAFKRIEFO.

## THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS ADVISES NEGROES TO STOP TALKING ABOUT LYNCHING.

The Birmingham News, in its Sunday morning issue of January 23, after complimenting Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, on his speech to the thirtieth Farmers' Conference held at Tuskegee, January 19th and 20th, made the following editorial comment:

Sharp, dishonest charlatans, have since 1865 fished untold millions of dollars from the gullible members of that race; have sowed seeds of suspicion and distrust toward the whites, and have impeded a better basis of understanding.

It is high time the sensible Negro leaders made war upon all such, and emphasized the only real road to happiness, prosperity and contentment—which is in owning homes, in thrift, hard work, law-abiding conduct, and co-operation with the whites in aiding law enforcement.

Too much stress has been laid by the alleged Negro leaders upon the matter of lynchings. A Negro who owns his home, is educating his children, who works and who teaches them to work; who is frank and friendly in his attitude toward white people of his community, is never molested—and never will be. The more Negroes who embark upon a career of this sort the fewer lynchings and race troubles will there be, and where one bad Negro is lynched, hundreds of thousands of good ones are being daily helped and encouraged by white folks, who rejoice to see them prosper; who aid and encourage them, stand in adversity and protect them from imposition as far as is possible.

"Too much stress has been laid by the alleged Negro leaders upon the matter of lynchings," says the distinguished editor. There is a verse somewhere in the Holy Writ which admonishes us "If your brother smite one cheek turn the other one," but even Christ did not warn us not to talk about it. Now comes an editor nearly two thousand years since the day of Christ when men have almost forgotten His coming and teachings, judging by their conduct, advises us to keep our mouth shut when our mothers, fathers, brothers and sisters are being lynched. God forbid that the time shall ever come when men, both black and white, shall cease to raise their voice against lynching.

"A Negro who owns his home, is educating his children, who works and teaches them to work, is never molested and never will be," continued the editor.

Were it not for the seriousness of the subject this statement would be laughable. Such statements are calculated to make the race lose faith in the boastful sincerity of the Southern white editors. But let us take a little testimony and see what the facts are:

Mr. Turner Jones, you made a survey of the conditions in certain counties in Georgia as staff correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, tell us your observation.

"As one drives north along the road from Gainesville to Clermont and Brookton, signs of the recent inter-racial disturbances become evident soon after the Chattahoochee has been crossed. On the right of the road a lone rock chimney stands and blackened ruins and nearby the charred remnants of a barn lie. A mile further on an old stove rises above a pile of stones which once formed the foundations of a little church and school. Throughout this section a Negro face is a rare sight on the roads. Almost twelve months ago a Negro man in Quillian's militia district stole a washpot and as a result certain white citizens of Hall County have burned and shot up Negro churches, schools and homes and driven out more than three hundred Negroes, rendering it necessary for business concerns and farms to be operated under armed guard throughout the greater portion of the year."

Thank you, Mr. Jones.

Mr. Hoper Alexander, you are the District Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia. What do you say?

"Five Negroes, all apparently well behaved and industrious farmers, each working his own little farm, within thirty miles of Atlanta, have been warned by night riders to leave the neighborhood. They came to appeal to me for protection. I can, of course, do nothing. There is no violation of the Federal laws in what is threatened.

The circumstances of the case and matter which have heretofore come to my knowledge in the same locality lead me to entertain the belief that, in this particular case, the underlying purpose is to force the Negroes to sell and sacrifice their little homes."

Very well, Mr. Alexander!

Mr. J. C. Collins, as Solicitor General, you investigated the trouble. What had these Negroes done?

"I found that there have been no crimes committed by the blacks."

Now, Mr. Editor, in all fairness to an almost defenseless race, struggling to have themselves seen in the proper light, and who appreciate absolute frankness from their neighbor, after hearing this evidence do you still believe that you have been perfectly fair in stating that "A Negro who owns his home, is educating his children and who works and teaches them to work is never molested and never will be?"—Times Plain Dealer

## A SHAMEFUL RECORD.

Sixty-one cases of lynching last year; sixty-one armed rebellions against the law of the land; sixty-one savage murders of persons entitled to the protection of the law—entitled to the presumption of innocence until, by due process of law, proven guilty; sixty-one separate and distinct demonstrations that our claims to civilization and civilized administration of justice are fraudulent claims.

How many persons were engaged in these murderous, anarchistic outbreaks? Their aggregate doubtless would run well up into the thousands—thousands of Americans who either as direct participants or aiders and abettors, were traitors to that society under which they themselves were claiming protection from robbery and violence; thousands of them engaged in bringing shame and disgrace upon their country.

What signifies the guilt of the poor wretches who were the victims of these infamies as compared with the guilt of the perpetrators thereof? The massed guilt of all the victims, however atrocious in individual cases, is small indeed in its undermining effect on the foundations of social safety, compared with that of the murderers who did those victims to death.

And how many of the victims were innocent of any offense? That we shall never know. Where such innocence is afterwards incontrovertibly established, communities are only too ready to cover the shame of their mob-assassinations by smothering the acquitting facts. For all that the law knows, every last one of the mob victims was as innocent as a babe unborn. The law had no opportunity to know. The victims had no legal hearing. Rumor flew here and there that they were guilty; so the mob took them out and murdered them, diversifying the murder now and then with torture accessories.

Neither the race nor the color line was drawn in these assassinations. Eight white men were among the murdered. One of the victims was a woman. The accusations which moved the mobs to action were varied. The offenses of one man was that of being a foreigner. Of another, attempting to vote. Of another, knocking down a chain-gang guard. Of another, threatening to kill. Of another, assisting fugitives to escape. And so on through all the gamut of crimes and misdemeanors.

It is a black record. It is a disgraceful record. It is a record that no true American should be able to face without hanging his head for very shame.—Harvey's Weekly.

## Dallas Express Corner

## For Women

By MRS. A. H. DYSON.

## OUR BOYS.

In our 1921 mid-year graduating class, it was noted that the boys in the class out-numbered the girls, an event strikingly unusual. We are becoming anxious about our boys and their education. We are daily meeting boys of school age, running cars, plying elevators and like tasks. A feeling of sadness comes over me whenever I see a boy thus wasting his youth and letting opportunity pass by his door, especially when he could be in school but is out of his own volition. Youth is the time for preparation, a time when all ones energy can be given to the one task viz., that of education and preparation. We, as women and mothers must arise and add to our burden, this big task of holding and developing our man-power. We must make a scientific study of this problem and try to ascertain what must be done to keep them in school and filled with high and noble visions. We must discuss just when and how much can we give of our boy power for hire. Is it a wise thing to put our boys to work early and enter into the handling of money and the choice of their own pleasures and pastimes? Is our system of education for the necessary results. We must set ourselves seriously to work to provide some substitute for the Public dance and corner movie. This is our serious task. Our girls must seek companionship with these boys and we must make them such as we would like to entrust. Let us get together and do all we can to develop our man-power. The head of the future home, the capable and efficient wage earner and maintainer of the family; the gentle and refined companion. Let us see if we can build up our boyhood.

Dear Aunt Pat:  
What do you think of the short dress? My husband does not want me to wear mine short and be in style.  
Lovingly,  
SOFIE.

Dear Sofie:  
My first answer will be to last part of your query. Many women seem to fail to ascertain the point of greatest moment. Which do you want? In your life, you want a pride and joy in you or the satisfaction of your own vanity and the admiration of your friends and associates? All women pay some Homage to Dame Fashion or follow the style; but the best women steer clear of extremes. A well dressed woman must dress in harmony with her own figure and when that is well done, she seldom if ever calls forth comment.  
Extreme fashion calls for the most expensive materials. Cheap imitations make one look ridiculous. I suggest compromise. Buy a dress of your skirts nine inches, with good shoes, then maybe you will both be happy.  
Lovingly,  
AUNT PAT.

## THE READING CIRCLE.

The Ladies' Reading Circle met with Miss Winn on Florida street. The discussion of "American Social Problems" was summarized by the members under the direction of Mrs. P. L. Harris; the study subject, "Social Legislation in the States," enlightened the club upon the wonders of the "Industrial Revolution." Mrs. M. L. Jackson conducted the discussion. The club evinced a helpful interest in the efforts of the Day Nursery which the president mentioned. A short business session followed.

## WHEATLEY ART CLUB.

The Wheatley Art Club met Friday at the home of Mrs. B. Gunn, 3635 Meadow street. Mrs. H. Moore, president was in charge of the meeting.

## TEXAS TOWNS

Corsicana, Feb. 10.—Sunday was a very pleasant day. All churches had good service. The day was so pleasant one would have thought the ground-hog forgot his name. Monday night, Jan. 31, 1921, Will Go Baptist Church was crowded; there was not even standing room, to hear one of the greatest men of our race, Lawyer Betts, who so ably and masterly spoke the truth. It was quite a treat to our people; and the best of all, there were no charges, so that every one could receive what is so badly needed. He said in part: "I came not to charge you for what I say, nor to dwell with the great but among the common people where I came from, and if our people would look at these foreigners when they arrive in this country with nothing but a host of children, how they scheme, toll and save, and in a very short while are able almost to buy one corner of the city they live in, and if our women would learn to love our men more, and be pleased with our men as the other women are, we would be better off."

And, when we go into business, don't go into it to rob our people, if it four or five have to own this one business, do so that you can give good measure, that is one of our greatest handicaps. We go into business with several dollars and expect to skin the other fellow to get rich quick by giving half measure. And above all try to learn to deport yourself well in public. Don't be so loud and boisterous, don't crowd the cars and different places with old sacks, rags and so many other unpleasant things. If we demand something we must expect something; but if we do not we can not expect anything, and too the people of our Race, that could do, will not for they are afraid they will help the other fellow; not until our people learn to love and trust each other, and our women learn to be pleased with our own men. Get together, stand together, fight together, live together, and die together, then we will have victory in our hands." So many other good things time will not allow me to mention. I wish others would come like Lawyer Betts, without charges, and help those who need help, instead of robbing those who need what they take off, our people would be better off. Hurrah! Hurrah! for Will Go Church.

Mr. P. Walker was in the city this week and reported Miss Walker was ill. Mr. A. H. Hodges was here Saturday. Mrs. Dr. W. W. Humphries was here a few days ago, visiting relatives and friends. Mrs. Mary Powell of Kansas City, is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Martin. Mrs. Sam Denson entertained quite a number of friends at a luncheon Wednesday evening Feb. 2; among the guest were: Mrs.

Roll called and quotations were given by each member present. Two members were accepted. Hot tea and sandwiches were served. Mrs. H. Moore will be hostess of the next meeting.

## THE PRISCILLA ART CLUB.

On Cochran Street  
The regular weekly meeting of the P. A. C. was held with Mrs. E. Joshua. The club was scheduled to meet with Mrs. Island, who kindly gave way to Mrs. Joshua, who is on a visit home. Mrs. Joshua retains her connection with the club and keeps in touch with its various activities, notwithstanding she is engaged in missionary work under the National Baptist Mission Board. The usual routine needle work engaged the ladies and a pleasant hour was spent, after which the hostess served dainty refreshments. Mrs. Haynes of Galveston was a pleasant visitor and made pleasant reports about club work in that city.

## TESTED RECIPES.

Spanish Tomatoes.  
1 can of tomatoes.  
1 large onion cut up.  
1 small piece of a pod of pepper.  
Bite of any left-over meat.  
Cook for thirty minutes. This makes a good relish to serve with meats.

Washington Pie.  
Cake Part—Three eggs beaten separately. One cup of granulated sugar. 1 1/2 cups of sifted flour, one large teaspoonful of baking powder, and two tablespoonfuls of milk or water. Divide the batter in half and bake in two medium sized pie tins. Bake in rather a shallow pan.  
Cream Part—Put on a pint of milk to boil. Break two eggs into a dish and add one cup of granulated sugar and a cup of flour previously mixed. After beating well, stir it into the milk just as the milk commences to boil. Add a tablespoonful of butter and keep on stirring until it thickens. Flavor both custard and cake with vanilla.  
In the summer time, it is a good plan to bake the pie the day before wanted. Bake it in a pie pan, wrap a paper around it and place it in the ice box so as to have it get very cold. Serve it with a dish of fresh strawberries or raspberries and whipped cream spread over the top.

Rice Cakes.  
1 cup boiled rice.  
1 egg.  
1 teaspoonful sugar.  
1 teaspoonful melted butter.  
Salt to taste.  
Beat the egg light. Mix with other ingredients, using enough cream to make the rice malleable. Make into croquettes, fry in oil, and serve with cracker or bread crumbs and let stand for several hours in a cold place. Fry in deep fat for 10 minutes.

Hotter's Dough.  
Two eggs beaten, half a cup of butter, one-half a teaspoonful of soda, three tablespoonfuls of melted butter, two cupfuls of flour; mix and drop about one teaspoonful of soup at a time and cook from five to ten minutes. To see if done, take two forks and pull one apart. If doughy, cook a little longer.

Conbreud.  
1 quart meal.  
1 1/2 teaspoonful salt.  
1 egg.  
1 tablespoonful sugar.  
Enough milk to make a soft batter.  
1 teaspoonful baking powder.  
1 tablespoonful sugar.

Pancakes.  
1 egg.  
1 1/2 teaspoonful sugar.  
1 quart of flour.  
1 teaspoonful salt.  
2 teaspoonful baking powder.  
A small piece of butter, melted.  
Enough milk for a thin batter.  
Add a little pinch of baking powder.  
5 eggs, beaten separately.  
1 large tablespoonful milk.  
Season with salt and pepper and

Adkinson, Mrs. Buchanan and others. Mrs. Charles Wesley is very sick. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon has moved into their home. Mr. Jeff Watson, exploded a few days ago; some say he had been drinking corn whiskey, some say jick, some say one thing and another; but any way, it got the best of him for a while. I wonder where he left his religion. Sunday morning about 11 o'clock Mr. Broun Holman came to his death at the hands of Mr. Cleveland Wilson at the corner of 7th and 13th Avenue. Mr. Wilson is now the husband of Mr. Holman's divorced wife, Mrs. Robelia, she having been married three times and this being her third husband. Mr. Holman has been living in Dallas, and some down, so we learn, to ask for a part of the property; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have married Jan. 31, 1921, just five days prior to the killing. On Wednesday night, Feb. 2, there was a meeting called for the purpose of making some plans for the betterment of our young people, there was quite a nice crowd out. The meeting was presided over by Prof. G. W. Jackson, Mrs. Ollie Jones, and some down, so we learn, to ask for a part of the property; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have married Jan. 31, 1921, just five days prior to the killing. On Wednesday night, Feb. 2, there was a meeting called for the purpose of making some plans for the betterment of our young people, there was quite a nice crowd out. The meeting was presided over by Prof. G. W. Jackson, Mrs. Ollie Jones, and some down, so we learn, to ask for a part of the property; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have married Jan. 31, 1921, just five days prior to the killing. On Wednesday night, Feb. 2, there was a meeting called for the purpose of making some plans for the betterment of our young people, there was quite a nice crowd out. The meeting was presided over by Prof. G. W. Jackson, Mrs. Ollie Jones, and some down, so we learn, to ask for a part of the property; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have married Jan. 31, 1921, just five days prior to the killing. 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